New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1848 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM KANSAS.

[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—48 Wall-st. and 192 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision Against the Pre-emption Claims of Colored Men—Dispatches from Governor Walker—The Treaty with Persia, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 160 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that "a free negro of American race whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." This decision of the Land Office applies to all the other similar cases now pending.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, in official dispatches recently received, says that on one point he has been greatly misrepresented, namely, as desiring that every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of the election for the ratification of the Constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable, if there were "conclusive" evidence that all such persons were actual "*bona fide*" settlers; but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be some previous residence. On this point, which in one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the Convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualification should be adopted in the Constitution, in regard not only to that, but to all future elections, and, in his judgment, one or other of these terms will be adopted by the Convention, from whom he anticipates cordial cooperation.

"It is somewhat extraordinary," he adds, "that while this convention of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election, has been proferred to the South, as indicating a desire on my part to let in abolition vagrants and intriguers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: that I designed in this manner to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest."

The President has by proclamation declared the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Persia, of binding force. In addition to the ambassador or diplomatic agent near each Government, it provides for Persian Consuls at Washington, New-York and New-Orleans and U. S. Consuls at Teheran, Bender, Bushire and Tauris. The treaty is to continue in force ten years.

JOHN HAVERTY is appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Agency, vice Governor CUMMING. On the assembling of Congress, FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of State of Kansas, will succeed him.

HENRY F. WERMELE has been appointed Navy Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* MASONIAN MORSE.

JOSEPH HOUK, of Kentucky, was to-day tendered, but declined, the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

A letter in the *Picayune*, dated Choctaw County Miss., 7th inst., says that throughout that region there would not be over two thirds the average cotton crop. Oats and corn were abundant, and of what there would be a fine harvest.

The fire in the stables of HART, THOMAS & Co., on Magazine-street, New-Orleans, before reported by telegraph, is rumored to have destroyed the lives of three or four men.

Daring Burglary in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, Thursday, Aug. 20.

A bold and daring burglary was committed last night at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company, in the store of Mr. SAMUEL PRINCE, in this place. A large iron safe was blown open by gunpowder and about $250 stolen therefrom. The room was besprinkled with blood, and traces of it were found in the street near the store. It is supposed that the explosion was premature and that the thief was severely injured.

From Boston.

AMERICAN COLORED CONVENTION—MARINE DISASTER—STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE.

The American Convention of Colored Baptists continued its sessions yesterday in this city. Sermons were preached by Rev. MOSES CLAYTON, of Baltimore, and Rev. EDWARD KELLY, of Philadelphia. The Convention adjourns to-day, and will hold a *levee* in Faneuil Hall this evening.

A ship of about 600 tons was fallen in with on the 14th inst., in latitude 42° 50', longitude 62°, bottom upward, with a new round stern. Her masts and bowsprit were gone. She was full of lumber, about eight feet out of water, and at anchor, about fifty miles west of Sable Island, and in the track of vessels.

The United States Steam Frigate *Roanoke* goes into the Dry Dock in this city to-day.

Railroad Opening in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Railroad from Shediac to Moncton, a part of the great road to connect the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was opened yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Another Indian War.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On the 1st of August a band of Chippewas attacked a detached party of Sioux near Lacroixians, and took 30 scalps, and then retreated down Red River.

Arrest of a Bank Defaulter.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

S. BRONSON, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, in this city, was arrested at St. Paula, Minnesota, on Sunday, at the instance of Mr. WOODWORTH, the President, on the charge of larceny to the amount of $20,000 of the funds of the Bank.

Death of a Newspaper Proprietor.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 20.

JOHN H. STRAUSS, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Commercial*, of this city, died suddenly to-day.

Death of a Celebrated Auctioneer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, August 20.

Major BEARD, the celebrated auctioneer, died here to-day.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We have received the following from the President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1857.
To the Members of the Associated Press:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the national importance of the great work about to be consummated by the laying of the transatlantic cable, and the deep interest taken by the public in the success of the enterprise, I have the pleasure, as President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and also as President of the American Telegraph Company, of tendering to you the free use of our lines on the arrival of the steamer at Newfoundland, for any communications you may desire to transmit, having reference to the laying or landing of the cable and the incidents connected therewith.

PETER COOPER, President.
GENERAL RECEIVING OFFICE, No. 21 Wall-street.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISINTERMENTS.

The Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Mrs. Conover—An Anonymous Letter.

The Inquest on the body of MARGARET DALE was resumed yesterday at 2 P. M., by Coroner BRAUN and his jury at the City Hotel, Elizabethtown. The first witness called was *Henry R. Bradway*, who, being sworn, testified that he resided at No. 17 Jay-street, New-York. On Sunday last he was at the Ocean House with his wife and Mr. BAUM and his lady. About 8 or 9 o'clock they rowed along the beach, and during the morning saw a party of four or five examining a body. This was about 11¾ o'clock. They had at that time crossed the river to the Highland side, and seeing some men bearing a coffin on the beach, they recrossed the river and went to the party.

The rest of Mr. BRADWAY's testimony was substantially the same as the statement published in Tuesday's TIMES. Mr. B. was positive that they (the party) had inquired whether they should report at the Ocean House, and that Mr. BAUM had replied, "Certainly," a fact which Dr. C., in his testimony yesterday, denied.

The next witness sworn was

John G. Bowne, of No. 37 Dominick-street, New-York, the Clerk of Washington Market. His testimony was entirely corroborative of that of Mr. Bradway, and contained no new facts.

Mrs. Ann Conover was the next witness. She testified that she was the wife of William H. Conover; that she started on the 4th of this month on a pleasure excursion; on the boat were Dr. Conover, Mrs. Conover, and six children, Mrs. McNett and two children, and Margaret Dale; we started, said she, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and at the plank-road ferry we took in Capt. Douglass, who piloted us to Union and left us there. Next day, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Griffin piloted us to Red Bank and left us there; that night, I, my babe, and Mrs. McNett and her children, went on shore, while the others remained on the boat; in the morning my husband sent for me to come down, and when I came he told me that Margaret had got up during the night and had fallen overboard; I found that she was quite ill, and asked her how she came to go out and fall overboard; she said that Dr. C. had been cross to her, and she had not wished to awake him; then she stepped out on the deck; the boat which she was leaving pushed off, and she fell in between; the water there was about two feet deep; she didn't know how long she staid in the water; Margaret said that she felt very much oppressed in breathing, and that she was sore all over; she would not take any breakfast; she had no cough then; I dressed her and Mrs. McNett and I walked her up on to the promenade, upon the bank; she could not walk alone; we staid on the bank about two hours; we got her some tea and breakfast while there she walked back alone; during the day she only complained of being stiff and sore; Margaret was always weak-minded, but perfectly harmless; the same day we left Red Bank and sailed to the Horseshoe, where we beached the boat and went on shore; on the afternoon of the day that Margaret died, on Wednesday, she complained to me very much of a headache; she had been sitting in the sun, and I thought the headache was in consequence of that; this was on the boat; she was, also, very feverish; her pulse was fast and her skin hot and dry; her breathing was short and she coughed with a short, hacking cough; she said she had a fire in her breast; she raised some dark matter; for supper that evening she ate some bread and butter and drank two cups of tea; she walked about the boat during the evening and went to bed about eight; about eleven o'clock at night she called me and asked me for a drink; she said she felt bad, but didn't say how; she breathed very short and was in a cold sweat; I gave her some water and vinegar to drink, which she swallowed with difficulty; subsequently, as she was getting weak, I gave her some brandy and water, and after about ten minutes she complained of her head swimming; she previously rested her head on my lap, in which position she remained until she died; she died very easily; when she first called me she said, "I feel as if I were most gone;" when she was dead (about half past one) I closed her eyes and bandaged her face and then laid her on the seat; I left her in the clothes in which she then was and wrapped her blanket around her; we thought at first of taking her to Red Bank and burying her there, but the tide did not serve; our boat was from half to three quarters of a mile from the Ocean House; I had been there that night and returned about 9 o'clock; we didn't know what to do, and at last concluded to leave her in the sand until we could return and get her; we didn't think they would receive the body at the Ocean House; there were about a dozen fishermen near when we buried her; the hour was about six o'clock A. M.; her body was then cold and stiff; the grave was ten or fifteen rods from the boat; Mr. C. dug it with a broken oar; that day I and my four younger children came from Thompson's Landing to the city, by the steamboat; I know nothing about any subsequent circumstances; my husband and sons left home Sunday about four o'clock A. M., to go for the body, and returned on Monday about nine o'clock; my husband told me about the party who had hailed them; my sister was 33 years old; she was my own sister; I went with us, attending to the children and doing light work; she and my husband were always on the best of terms; after she had been absent from me, in New-Orleans, she returned without my asking her to do so; she was high tempered, and at times was very despondent; when she returned from New-Orleans, she talked in ecstasy to herself; she seemed devoid of all religious feelings; every one who saw her believed her to be consumptive; she thought so herself.

To a Juror—She seemed affected by the salt air, and wished much to return home; she complained much, and we intended to go home the morning after the one on which she died.

John Douglass was the next witness. He testified that he was keeper of the Plank Road ferry near Newark. His testimony was merely in relation to the exhumation of the body, in which he corroborated the statements already made.

James Ann, one of the Jury, and keeper of the cemetery was examined. He said Dr. Conover came to him on Monday afternoon, and demanded the price of graves in the public lots. He was informed that some cost $6, and others were as low as $2. Finding a grave from which a body had been disinterred, which he thought would suit, if enlarged, and which he could get cheap, he ordered his wife's sister to be buried in that. When asked for his certificate of death, he said that a Coroner's inquest had been held on the body in Newark, and the man who would bring the body, in about half an hour, would also bring the certificate of Coroner Baldwin. This was done, and the body thereupon buried. On disinterring it on Wednesday, it was found in an offensive condition. It had no clothes on but a calico gown, while the feet were tied up in some rough canvass. The stench arising from the body was very disgusting.

The inquest was here adjourned until to-day. Coroner BALDWIN, of Newark, received the following letter yesterday, post-marked New-York, Aug. 20, and directed to the Coroner of Newark, N. J., *in haste*:

Aug. 19, 1857.

CORONER—*Sir*: I perhaps can inform you of something that can be of service to you concerning the mystery of the Newark dentist and MARGARET DALE. After he started from the Highlands he stopped at a landing just below Fort Monmouth dock, where a market sloop was lying. He put the box on board the sloop, and wanted to ship the box as freight. The Captain thought it rather suspicious, and would not receive it. The Captain's name is CHARLES MILLS, of Fort Monmouth, N. J. He then took it from the sloop and put it in his small vessel, and went up as far as Union, two miles below Keyport. There he wanted to hire a man by the name of DANIEL GAUTREAUX to take the body and bury it, and told him that he would pay him well for it. Previous to that day he came up the bay from the Highlands, fell in with a man by the name of COURT PATTERSON off of Union, fishing. He went alongside of him, and told PATTERSON he was not a waterman, and did not know how to sail a boat, and hired him to take him to Elizabethtown, which he did.

(*No signature.*)

Dr. Conovan denies the actions attributed to him in the above letter.

The Wreck of the J. N. Harris—Attempts to Recover the Bodies.

From the New Haven Journal.

The steam-tug *George W. Gear*, Capt. R. W. SAUNDERS, arrived here yesterday from New London, having visited the spot where the late disaster on the Sound took place. Captain SMITH, of the *Harris*, and the engineer were on board the tug, and they cruised about for hours, but were unable to find the slightest trace of the place where the propeller went down. Capt. CONSTOCK, of New London, came up from New York yesterday morning. The services of Mr. PETERS HALT, a submarine diver, have been procured, and we understand another search will be at once made, and that the steamer *Champion*, of this port, will probably accompany the tug in the undertaking. Mr. HALT has examined the cabins of the propeller *Charles Osgood*, which are similarly constructed to those of the *J. N. Harris*, and he expresses great confidence in being able to recover the bodies from the wreck, although he is not so sanguine of success in raising the wreck itself. The water where the west down is supposed to be about 100 feet deep, and Mr. HALT is of the opinion that she sunk bow foremost, in which case it will be very difficult to raise her. Her owners are of opinion that she will prove a total loss, and that the wreck will hardly pay the expense of raising, in case the experiment succeeds. Capt. SMITH has given up all hope of raising the vessel, but is anxious to secure the bodies of his children. He says that the water was covered with floating articles on the morning of the disaster, but that the wind probably drove them ashore on Long Island. Quantities of the cargo have been found near Horton's Point, and along the shore towards Greenport.

The Contest for the Street Commissioner's Office.

We present below a summary, and the date of each of the different legal steps taken in the protracted legal contest for the office of Street Commissioner. Passing over the death of Mr. TAYLOR, the appointments of the two Commissioners severally by the Governor and the Mayor, the ejection of Mr. CONOVER, the collision of the Police, &c., &c., we commence where the first proceeding was established in Court, as follows:

Saturday, June 6.—Mr. CONOVER obtained from Judge PEABODY, of the Supreme Court, an order for Mr. DEVLIN to show cause why the books and papers of the office should not be delivered up to him.

[The argument on this order occupied four days from the 24th to the 29th of June.]

Friday, July 10.—Judge ROOSEVELT granted Injunction (No. 1.) restraining Mr. CONOVER from taking possession of the books, &c.

Tuesday, July 14.—Judge PEABODY decided in favor of Mr. CONOVER's right to the possession of the office, &c.

Thursday, July 9th.—The order on Judge PEABODY's decision was applied for, and the Injunction granted by Judge ROOSEVELT was signed.

Friday, July 10th.—Judge PEABODY was about to settle the order when a writ of *certiorari* from Judge DAVIES, and which Judge P. considered a stay of proceedings, was served upon the latter.

Saturday, July 11th.—A motion was made before Judge DAVIES to quash the *certiorari* issued by him. Judge ROOSEVELT dissolves his Injunction.

Tuesday, July 14.—Judge PEABODY granted an injunction (No. 2) restraining the Board of Councilmen from transferring the Street Commissioner's property to RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Corporation Counsel.

Friday, July 17.—Judge PEABODY decided the *certiorari* was binding to him. Judge DAVIES heard the argument on the *certiorari*.

Saturday, July 18.—Judge DAVIES granted his *certiorari* and Judge PEABODY signed the search and imprisonment warrants. Judge INGRAHAM granted an injunction (No. 3) restraining CONOVER and any sheriff from interfering with the Street Commissioner's books, &c.

Monday, July 20.—Judge INGRAHAM issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mr. DEVLIN, and granted another injunction (No. 4) on a supplemental complaint, and in which Messrs. FIELD, BERTHOLF and FARRINGTON were constituted defendants.

Wednesday, July 22.—Judge INGRAHAM ordered a reference to HENRY HILTON to inquire into alleged contempt on the part of CONOVER who was charged with disobeying Judge I.'s injunction.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—Judge INGRAHAM discharged Mr. DEVLIN from imprisonment.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—An application to Judge DAVIES for a *certiorari* to review Judge INGRAHAM's proceedings in the Devlin *habeas corpus*, was denied by Judge D.

Friday, Aug. 14.—Judge PEABODY granted an injunction, (No. 5.) restraining the Corporation, DEVLIN, BERTHOLF and FARRINGTON, from interfering with the books and papers.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—Judge INGRAHAM adjudged CONOVER guilty of contempt, and continues his injunctions against all the defendants excepting Mr. FIELD.

Monday, Aug. 16.—Judge INGRAHAM attached Mr. *CONOVER for contempt, for not delivering up the* Street Commissioner's property and vacating the office.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Judge PEABODY granted another injunction, (sixth and last,) restraining the Corporation, DEVLIN, his attorneys, agents, &c., from any further proceedings in the premises.

[*To be continued.*]

The Ticket Swindle—Departure of the General America.

The bogus ticket-sellers did not drive as thriving a trade as usual yesterday, previous to the departure of the steamship *Central America*, for California. Travelers are evidently becoming enlightened from the stories which heretofore have been published in the TIMES of the swindling practiced in the sale of passage tickets. The craft, nevertheless, are not lacking in industry in the pursuit of fresh victims. The only case of swindling of any account that happened yesterday was fleecing Miss MARY DOUGHERTY, of Detroit, Mich., out of $50. Miss DOUGHERTY said she arrived in the City by the late train of the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday evening. At the depôt she was beset by a couple of hotel runners, who solicited her to put up at the Northern Railroad House, in Liberty-street. They told her that the hotel was a first-class one, although the charges were but one dollar a day. She remained at the hotel until an hour or two before the steamer sailed yesterday afternoon. She informed the landlord that it was her intention to proceed in the *Central America* to California, and asked him where she could procure a ticket. She spoke to the landlord about her ticket as soon as she had taken breakfast on Wednesday morning, and he said he would get one for her. There would be no difficulty about it, as his brother was head clerk in the California ticket office. Yesterday, after dinner, the landlord told her she might pay her hotel bill, and he would accompany her to the ticket office, and leave directions to have her baggage sent to the steamer. Her hotel bill, she was informed, was *six dollars and eighty-three cents*. She thought the price exorbitant for less than two days, and mentioned that she had been positively informed that she would be charged only one dollar a day. The landlord said that it was no such thing. The hotel was first-class and he charged first-class price. Besides this, she had occupied the best room in the house, a carriage had been provided to take her to and from the house, and only the ordinary charge had been made. She had paid the cabman herself, said, a dollar. The landlord replied that the cabman had fleeced her then, that was all. Time was short, so without further words she paid the bill.

The above matter settled, Miss DOUGHERTY was taken by the landlord to an office but a block or two from the hotel. He told the clerk behind the railing that he wanted a first-class ticket, and asked the price. He replied one hundred and eighty dollars. Miss DOUGHERTY said that was a much larger sum than the advertised rates. The clerk answered that price of the tickets had recently been increased, and turning to one of the clerks, told him to bring a paper containing the advertisement of the increased prices. After a few minutes search the clerk said the paper had been taken away. The lady, believing it all right, paid the amount and received her ticket, saying that she was left with only about $5. From the office she went to the steamship, and to her surprise discovered that instead of a first-class cabin passage she only held a ticket for a steerage berth, and that one of the most exposed and inconvenient on the vessel. Upon stating the facts to a gentleman on board, she was directed to Mr. RAYMOND's office, and there she related the circumstances of the swindle. All the consolation they could offer was to give her a better steerage berth than the one she had paid so largely for, and for which the regular price was only $100. The lady went on board the steamer weeping bitterly at the imposition which she had been the victim. A little romance is connected with Miss DOUGHERTY's story, for she confessed that all her means had been furnished by her lover in California, whom she was hurrying to meet and be united with him in marriage.

Police Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Deputy's Office, was on board the *Central America* with three or four Policemen to preserve order, and upon hearing the above story, said if he had been apprised of it in season, he would have recovered the money.

The General *America* carried off about 400 passengers. As usual, the pier and steamer were densely crowded prior to her departure. A conspicuous visitor on board was PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., the late notable Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—Yesterday evening some officers of the Sixth Ward were conducting two prisoners who had been drunk and disorderly at the Five Points to the Station-house, when they were assailed by a party who attempted to rescue them. Men and women struck at the officers, who found it necessary to use their clubs in self defence. They succeeded in arresting four of the principals, named PATRICK RYAN, BRIDGET RYAN, DENNIS MADDEN and MARY MADDEN, but one of the first prisoners escaped. MADDEN, one of the principal assailants, was severely handled.

Walker's Deserters Yesterday.

About 70 of the filibusters lounged about the Park, in the vicinity of the City Hall, yesterday. They spent the day much in the same way as they did the preceding. A similar crowd lodged them round, and the men told their stories over again, after receiving alms from the bystanders, when the recital was finished. One man cleared his breakfast by purchasing a quarter's worth of cream cakes from a woman who was peddling, and dividing the lot among the nearest filibusters. They evinced how soon were evidently appreciated. About 12 o'clock the men were told to assemble in the rear of the City Hall, where about 60 of them were seated in rows on the steps, and the money which had been collected on Wednesday was apportioned. It amounted to 8 cents per man. With this most of them started off to procure some dinner, but shortly returned to the Park and resumed their former positions. Several about 6 o'clock, applied to Mr. KELLOGG, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, for a free passage to their homes. He said he would do all he could for them but could not help them further than Buffalo, what abundant opportunities would offer for them to go West and South. A good many, too, left for Albany on the steamer Hero, at 6 o'clock—free passages being given them.

We append the names, ages, residence and occupation of those who have been cared for by Mr. KELLOGG:

Sent to Buffalo—Benjamin F. Dolan, aged 26, Missouri; Henry Price, 30, Missouri; Thomas Baker, 26, Missouri; Henry Q. Seaman, 24, Missouri; Francis Dixon, 24, Mexico; Alfred McCann, 20, Mississippi; John Keiser, 21, New-York; Orlando Mills, 21, Indiana; George Saunders, 25, Ohio; John R. Christie, 20, New-York; Theodore Bartell, 18, Germany; Geo. H. Steel, 21, Illinois; Robert Bowles, 25, Indiana; Wm. M. Hill, 28, Tennessee; Wm. Wallis, 32, Michigan; James Galway, 18, New-York; Melton Baily, 25, Kentucky; Levi McDonald, 26, Kentucky; Harvey Curtis, 18, Tennessee.

Sent to Goshen, N. Y.—Thomas Potts, aged 19, New-York; John Charles, 21, New-York; John Weakes, 21, New-York.

Sent to Albany—Charles R. Brown, aged 32, Ohio; Fielding Imren, 28, Alabama.

Sent to Bellevue Hospital—M. Bolton, aged 21, Tennessee; Charles Harney, 20, Buffalo. Both were suffering with fever.

Some gentleman from TEXAS took charge of three of the deserters who hailed from that State, promising to pay their expenses home. As soon as can be ascertained there are about 50 of the filibusters remaining now in the City nearly if not quite all in the most destitute condition. Posters are up in the streets announcing that another meeting will be held this afternoon in the Park, to raise money to send them all home.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, who took such an active part in Tuesday's proceedings in the Park, begs to say that it was an error designating him as the "bill-poster." Mr. SMITH says that by profession he is a "poet and a writer."

Personal.

Mr. Collector SCHELL is at present at Washington. Mr. CLINTON, his oldest Deputy, is Acting Collector during his absence.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 20th to August 6, 1857:

Dr. E. H. Gibbs, C. H. Mitchell, L. Blackstone, A. Greenleaf, J. P. Wallace and family, J. H. Baldwin, H. A. Ward, J. P. Howard, Rev. Dr. Cummings, S. P. Dewey and lady, Miss Hardenberg, Dr. D. Ayres, W. S. McMaster, W. H. Bryson, J. H. Y. Sommers, Geo. Stevenson, J. E. Myers, E. P. Griffin, New York; Rev. H. V. Rankin, New-Jersey; S. A. Green, W. P. Baker, C. H. Lincoln, Mass.; W. C. Johnston, Ohio; J. S. Broadbent, Dr. W. E. Woodward, Maryland; J. F. Slater, D. Clark and family, Conn.; W. Whitlock and family, C. S. Spence, J. R. Young, J. Hays, A. B. Commack, P. G. Seagrest, Ill.; S. J. S. Newcomb and lady, W. Wainwright, Jr., J. W. Grigg, P. G. McCauley and family, Penn.; J. G. Brown, Md.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting, at the City Hall in this city, this forenoon, the number in attendance being very good. Many prominent educators from all parts of the country are present, among whom are Father BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, of Bradford, Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, N. J., Professor GREENE, of Providence, Professor CAMP, of New-Britain, Conn., and others.

The forenoon session was wholly occupied in business, the appointment of Committees, &c., and the Institute adjourned to 2 o'clock. It will meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening, and be addressed by Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT, of Hartford, N. H.

Interview with McKim, the Abolition Sheep.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, I paid a visit to McKIM. Less than two days now remain between him and eternity, and, as the time approaches, the morbid appetite to see the man, as well as the place upon which he is to be executed, increases. On my way to the prison I noticed a continuous stream of people going and coming, and when I reached the outside it was with much difficulty that I ever got inside. The room occupied by the criminal. Quite a number of persons were in the room—among them several ladies—all gazing intently upon the doomed man, and a painful silence prevailed. The unfortunate wretch sat at a table, with a pen in his hand and a number of pages of foolscap paper before him, on one of which some three or four lines were written. He received me in an easy affable manner, as in fact he did every person who called during the time I remained. The conversation first turned upon the subject of publishing his life. He assured me that he had given no one any [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I am writing now, and will deliver [illegible] paper, where all can hear it. It is for publication, and all of you may take it down, and publish it. I have suffered enough while on earth, and I hope not to be slandered when I am dead. I had intended to write my life; it would have been funny, but would not have contained what would have been expected. My friends persuaded me not to write it. My sister is here now, and she will see justice done my memory. If my life or confession, except this before me, is published, my friends will suppress them by legal means."

The prisoner is not reduced in flesh, although his face is pale. He talks with ease and animation, and at times his restless blue eyes flash with more than usual brilliancy. The cool self possession he displayed while a dozen visitors were intently gazing upon him, struck me as most remarkable.

The most persevering efforts have been made to extort a confession from him, but all have so far proved futile. The person he had reference to as one with whom he had fault to find, I have reason to believe to one who importuned him for a confession in rather a rough and uncouth manner. A day or two ago several letters to McKIM's address were dropped into the Post-Office. They purported to be written by Mrs. NORCROSS, and were filled with scriptural quotations, heavily underscored, and questions calculated to entrap McKIM into a confession, if he answered them; so the Sheriff, after he saw the drift of the document, consigned them to the flames.

A man named S——, from the neighborhood of Chester, was here this week. He came avowedly for the purpose of ascertaining if McKIM knew anything about certain horses stolen from him last Summer. Of course McKIM knew nothing about them. S—— failing to obtain a clue, as he expected, by which he could recover his horses, became highly indignant, as said McKIM was "a —— rascal"—that he helped to steal all the horses that were stolen in the neighborhood of Chester last Summer, and that as soon as he left all thieving in the vicinity stopped. This for what it is worth.

I am informed that two of McKIM's counsel and his spiritual adviser called upon him yesterday, in order, probably, to make a final effort to induce him to tell all about the murder. Dr. JUNKIN prayed for him, and spoke to him an hour to scale's way as few criminals ever were talked to, yet all failed to make an impression. He said he believed NOSCROSS was murdered, but he knew nothing about it. It is also common street conversation that he acknowledged to one of his counsel that he had NOSCROSS' money—that he did not rob him of it, but gave him other money in exchange for it.

His coffin has been made and placed in the cell adjoining the one occupied by him, and the gallows has been erected in the yard. He looks at all these preparations with apparent unconcern, so that those who do not know the man are strongly tempted to believe that he does not realize, in its full extent, the awful doom that awaits him.

J.

THE LOWER PARK.

Postponement of the Sale of City Property.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

They Would Compel Comptroller Flagg to Pay.

The Corporation Counsel's Reasons for Refusing to Redeem the City.

Judge Peabody's Order of Intervention and the Aldermen.

Yesterday was the day by which the city had been postponed of the personal property of the City to satisfy an execution issued on the Office of Fleet in favor of Romaine W. Lowman, Esq., for principal and costs. But the sale did not occur. It had been anticipated and stopped by an injunction issued by Judge PEABODY, and the circumstances upon which the order was made, we give in full below.

There has been much wondering what this personal property in the Park Mr. Lowman's claim threatens to deprive the City of, since the Comptroller recently refused to pay it on the ground, first, that the City has not the funds; and second, that the claim is not a just one. We are unable to give more than a sketch of the proceedings, for lack of room, but the following are some of the articles seized that are personal within the City Hall proper:

In the Office of the Commissioner of Jurors, and thereabouts—One large desk, three small desks, one table, one letter desk and chair, one oil-cloth, three chairs, one sofa desk, seven chairs, three rugs, one stove, one lounge, oil-cloth, bookcases, two clocks, wash-stand, looking-glass, stove and pipe, five mats.

In the Street Department—One desk, two table desks, one small desk, one carpet, one mat, two plain desks, one oil-cloth, four chairs.

Mayor's Office—Desk, book cases, (Col. Monell,) mahogany desks, library case, one sofa, one table, eight chairs, one do., desk top, iron railing, one mahogany chair, old, seven cane-seat chairs, desks, small, three water coolers, many cases, portfolios, one desk, three office chairs, one book case, one secretary, three desks, one office chair, four desks, one painting, (Turk,) one painting, (Texian,) one engraving, one clock, one mahogany table, three tables, one arm chair, large, one mahogany table, one carpet, matting, six spittoons, letter press, and one secretary.

His Private Office—Desk, mahogany; carpet.

Commissioner of Jurors's Office—Desk and table, one from each, two desks, one table, one clock, nine chairs, desk, iron railing, oil-cloth, matting.

County Clerk's Office—Five desks, one table, one clock, iron railing, fifteen chairs, one desk, two mahogany desks, one table, wheel, seals, oil cloth, desk, four chairs, iron safe, oil-cloth, seven desks, one table, fifteen chairs, iron railing, stove and pipe, matting.

Office of Board of Councilmen—Two desks, three tables, one glass case, clock, oil-cloth, iron railing, carpet, matting, nest of drawers, two engravings, eight chairs, two stools, water cooler.

Office of Clerk of Superior Court—Five desks, seven chairs, one clock, one water-cooler, one desk, two benches, two seats, twelve seats.

Chamber of Board of Councilmen—Three tables, two settees and pipe, desk, benches, three oil-paintings, stairs and carpet, sixty-eight chairs, ten stands, carpet, two tables, two settees, water cooler, matting, oil-cloth, one sofa.

Chamber of Board of Aldermen—Two tables, forty chairs, two desks, one oil painting, (Washington,) carpet, ten settees, four stands, one desk, eight settees, one painting (Alderman Sheridan), seventy-seven chairs, two stoves and pipe, carpet, two desks, eight settees, six spittoons, matting.

Governor's Room—Oil-paintings of Ex-Mayor Wadsworth, Ex-Mayor Clark, Ex-Governor Hunt, Washington, Ex-Mayor Varian, Ex-Mayor Harper, Lafayette, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Henry Clay, Ex-Mayor Harper, Ex-Governor Marcy, Ex-Governor Seward, Ex-Governor Young, Ex-Mayor Lawrence, Ex-Mayor Woodhull, Ex-Mayor Brady, Ex-Mayor Kingsland, Ex-Governor Fish, Ex-President Monroe, Ex-President Fillmore, Ex-Governor Bingham, Columbus, General Washington on horseback, General Scott, Perry, Commodore Decatur, Perry, Bainbridge and Stewart, Chancellor Kent, D. T. Valentine, General Sandford, Governor Clinton, Williams, Ex-Governor Wright, Ex-Governor Flagg, Ex-Governor Seward, Governor Van Buren, General Taylor, General Clinton, General Worth, General Yorke, Governor Livingston, Governor Clinton, General Dodge, General Allen, Lieutenant Governor Gardiner, General Brown, Colonel Lee, and four whose names were not known; four tables, one desk, two sofas, thirty chairs, one marble statue, one marble statue of Jefferson, carpet, two engravings, one stand of colors from the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, coat of arms.

The proceedings of the Aldermen last night all had reference to this engrossing topic. It will be seen, that they agreed to compel Mr. FLAGG to pay up.

To make this history complete, it is necessary to give the spicy conclusion of a correspondence which passed between Ex-Judge WHEATON and Mr. Corporation Counsel PURDY, on the 17th and 18th inst. The Ex-Judge first notified Mr. BUSTEED that he was about to apply for an injunction to restrain the Sheriffs, and asked Mr. B.'s permission to make the application in his name, as the attorney for the defendants. Mr. BUSTEED asked for the grounds upon which such a motion could be maintained, before either assenting or refusing. Mr. WHEATON gave as the "one ground to be used now," that "Lowman has no title to any of the land east of Pumpkin-street." Mr. BUSTEED replied that he could "for all the grounds," thought it but fair to know all of them, and declined to visit the Ex-Judge's Chambers, as desired, pleading "public" business. To this the Ex-Judge answers as follows:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

R. BUSTEED, Esq.: *Dear Sir*: Your second note of yesterday was received at 1¼ P. M. Until about that time I was under the impression that the sale by the Sheriff was to take place to-day at 12 A. M. My time was therefore too short, as I then supposed, to wait upon you personally, and, of otherwise, I could not do so after your request in the Comptroller's Office, that on this subject what passed between us should be in writing.

I am at a loss to conceive how your time could be better devoted to the public interest, or spent in a manner less prejudicial to your own, than by your answering my inquiry, whether you or any one else in your power to relieve the City from this judgment, or to satisfy the public that everything connected with it on your part has been done with a single eye to the public interest. Even at my chambers (to which, however, I did not invite you) a little time might have been spared from other pressing official engagements, and spent, perhaps, profitably, although at some trifling inconvenience.

If you cannot be unaware that a strong feeling exists in this community, that this claim of Mr. Lowman is a very improper one; that the effort to saddle this property upon the City at the enormous price demanded for it—the misery of the passage of the resolution through the Common Council—the failure of the resolution to receive the approval of the Comptroller and Mayor—his suffering it to pass by default—the publication of the report—the report—our failure to appeal in time from the judgment upon the report of the referee—the entry of the judgment on the very day the report became due—your consent in writing to the adjournment of the sale—the enormous fees paid to the referee—your failure to notify the Common Council or the Comptroller of the recovery of the judgment, so that the right of appeal is supposed to be lost—the issuing of the execution—your interviews with the Comptroller, and the entire absence of any and proffered on your part, all conspire in some measure to lead the community to believe that so much want on earth cannot exist without some stronger reason than appears on the surface of the proceedings.

If I knew that your question was in the plural, and that my answer was in the singular, it occurred to me then that a good lawyer never wanted more than one good reason for such an application as I was about to make, and especially if he were heart and hand with me in the cause, that he would not require me to waste time and occasion others the enemy with so much close examination.

I do not admit it to be your right to be fully advised of all my views, before you can [illegible] with me in this controversy on behalf of the City, if I do not propose that you shall embark with me without you wish to do so. All I want is to become your good friend. While I would prefer to have you help me in your way, still I will scull [illegible] along the best way I can alone, if you will lend her no oar. I do not wish to expose your most valuable life in the skiff to-day I propose to myself, nor would I be pleased with an editorial, "Dick Busteed and Whittier found drowned, in attempting to row up the Lower River, against wind and tide."

Trusting, as you must, that I am apparently to act advisedly to your judgment (as you believe no valor can be afforded,) how can I make you the Secretary of my place of attack before I know that you will join with me in every effort I may deem it necessary to make?

If you are not satisfied with the course I have given, I must do the best I can without you, and I do not [illegible] you that I will spare no effort or labor to accomplish the object I have in view, that of relieving the City of this enormous, and, I believe, unjust burden. Yours, very respectfully,

C. R. WHITTIER.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF N

New-York Daily Times, Friday, August 21, 1857.

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, August 31, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WORK ATTRACTION AND NOVELTY
THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
The eminent Italian Danseuse.
In a new ballet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK OF MARSH'S JUVENILES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 21,
LUCIA MARY MARSH,
INCOGNITA AND PANTHEMIA.
Lucia by Genius and La Petite Angelina.
Dance by Genius and La Petite Angelina.
To conclude with the
HAPPY MAN
Master Stewart
Monday Morning, the FORTY THIEVES, for
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
Wednesday Evening—BENEFIT OF MASTER GEO. W. MARSH.

FOSDICK'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Open Every Night.
This Evening, Second Grand Combination with
GEORGE L. FOX, H. PEARCE, and
SQUIER & FARNHAM, and 20 Others.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
SIMPSON & CO.
SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 22,
GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 22,
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT COMBINATION.
Positively the last appearance of
H. PEARCE, G. L. FOX, and SQUIER & FARNHAM.
Monday, Aug. 24, Benefit of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BROOKLYN.
THE CONFLAGRATION OF NEW-YORK AND
THE EAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by CAREFUL THE SCOUT.
To conclude with the farce of PADDY THE PIPER.

BROADWAY AVENUE, Aug. 21.
The entertainments will commence with
THE CONFLAGRATION OF NEW-YORK AND
THE EAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by CAREFUL THE SCOUT.
To conclude with the farce of PADDY THE PIPER.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.
Open every afternoon and evening.
Performances in the morning, on the 17th day, under the direction of Mr. Stone, Great HANNAH.
Performances in the afternoon, Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, accompany of "Blains" left Liverpool for Philadelphia on board the ship Monongo

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR FRANCE DIRECT, PORT OF HAVRE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL

NEW-YORK CITY.

ASSESS. SALE ARSE. FORTIFICATIONS.—At 12 o'clock yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Assistant Commissioner of the Arsenal sale would open those bids given pursuant to advertisement. He read the following dispatch received by him this morning, from Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1857.

To A. J. Sloucher, Esq., No. 7 Broad-street, N. Y.:

Please adjourn the sale of the State Arsenal property to the 11th day of September.

S. S. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Mr. BLEECKER stated that the sale would, therefore, be adjourned to the 11th of next month.

The rumor that an injunction had been procured, restraining the Commissioners of the Land Office from selling, was not true. At all events, Mr. FLAGG knows nothing of it, nor Mr. BLEECKER, the auctioneer.

A day or two ago the Comptroller drew a check for $201,000, to pay for the Arsenal property, and Mr. SWARTS, the City Chamberlain, promised to deposit that amount in the Manhattan Bank, where the money would be subject to the draft of the State Treasurer. Consequently Mr. SWART informed Mr. FLAGG, by note, that for certain reasons he should not place the money in the Manhattan Bank as agreed; upon which he left town. This conduct on the part of the City Chamberlain seems rather unaccountable, as the Arsenal property was advertised to be sold positively to-day, and in the event of sale would undoubtedly have fallen into the hands of speculators, to certain loss to the City of several hundred thousands. Yesterday, Mr. FLAGG sent over to the Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, asking him to pay the $201,000 check, but that gentleman replied that he had no power to do so.

The unpleasant difficulty has been temporarily disposed of by compromise. The Corporation Counsel and Attorney-General have consented to submit the case to a Supreme Court Judge, who shall decide whether the seller or purchaser stands the assessment list on the Arsenal, amounting to about $7,000.

A CORON DESTROYED BY ITS MOTHERS.—Coroner CORNELL held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of a newly-born male infant, found dead in the yard at the rear of the dwelling No. 810 Canal-street. A medical examination showed that the child was born alive, and that death resulted from its being thrown into the sink. The mother of the child was ascertained to be BRIDGET SCHOTTMAN, an unmarried German domestic, employed by the family of JACOB BOSTWICK, living at the above number. It was ascertained that this girl had a few days before given birth to the child, and then thrown it into the sink. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by being thrown into the privy of No. 810 Canal-street, by its mother, BRIDGET SCHOTTMAN, within the last six days, and that said child was born alive." On the rendition of the verdict the unnatural girl was arrested and consigned to the Tombs.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at Sedgwick Hall, Bowery. Dr. BEMMING HASKIN was called to the chair, and A. GOODELL was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Central Committee reported that they had issued a call for a special meeting of the General Committee to elect three delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

Mr. LOCKWOOD moved that the subject be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. FOSTER thought that the Central Committee ought to direct the various Associations to disband and reorganize, according to the new Aldermanic Districts, so as not to be confounded with the matter [illegible] place.

Mr. LOCKWOOD said a great difficulty would present itself in reorganizing the Associations, as the Wards and Assembly Districts are very much cut up by the consolidation, so they ought to let every thing stand as it was.

Mr. BLEECKER thought they should protest against the action of the Central Committee in their appointment of delegates to the State Convention, as they had no right in so doing, and that the election should rest with the different Associations.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association acquiesced in the call for the General Committee for the election of delegates to the State Convention, they are of opinion that all the nominations for the Senate and Assembly should be made direct from the county, wherein representatives and that in future we protest against any other course of proceeding.

The resignation of Mr. SAMUEL HERSEIN, as Secretary, was received, and a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. TRAVERS was then elected Secretary, after which the Association adjourned.

SUICIDE A COUNTERMAN.—Mr. CHESTER SMITH, a resident of Jefferson County, this State, arrived in New-York on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of taking the first steamer to California. He started for the genuine office to purchase a ticket, but on the way was accosted by a man who introduced himself as THOMAS SPENCERS, who asked many questions touching his place of destination. SPENCERS, on hearing that the countryman was bound for San Francisco, said that he was going to California where he lived, that he was taking some cattle to the diggings, and wanted to employ a man. SWAN wishing employment, entered the service of SPENCERS, with whom he easily closed a bargain. The latter also said he had purchased a few sets of fine harness for the California market, which he expected was ready, and desired SWAN to go to the shop with him for the harness. After going a block or two a third man came up and said the harness was all ready to ship, and at the same time presented a bill of $90 to SPENCERS for payment. The latter remarked that he had nothing like it of a $100 bill, and asked Mr. SWAN to give him the money to pay the bill, at the same time handing him a $100 bill on the City Trust and Banking Company, a worthless concern. SPENCERS and his confederate then stepped into a porter-house and left SWAN in charge of the stores, but never more came. SWAN imagining that he had been defrauded, entered complaint to Deputy Superintendent GARNERON, who dispatched two of his Officers, (ROSS and PATTERSON,) to look after the swindlers. SPENCERS was arrested by the officers, and fully identified by the victim as the man who cheated him out of his money. The accused was held for further examination by Justice FRANDRAU. SPENCERS denies his guilt, and expects to be able to prove an alibi.

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—Coroner CORNELL held an inquest on Thursday at No. 488 Grand-street, upon the body of a child nearly 3 years old, named JANE ELIZA DAVIS, whose death was caused by a needle having been thrust into her heart. It appears from the testimony of the mother that on Tuesday evening the child took a needle from the cushion and said she was going to sew; she played with it a while and then stuck it into her dress; a few moments after, she felt and the needle entered the right oracle of the heart. The child immediately complained of pain in that organ and a physician was sent for, but the needle could not be found in the clothes. That child was very restless during the night and the following day, and on that evening died. At the inquest, a post mortem examination of the body was made and a portion of the needle was found as above stated. At every pulsation of the heart, the needle had caused laceration, and when the examination was made the wound was found to be about the size of a half dollar. The pain at each pulsation was evidently very great and the distress of the parents of the little sufferer can scarcely be described. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by internal hemorrhage caused by the accidental puncture of a needle received by a fall and penetrating the heart."

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—A CASE OF STRAW BAIL.—A man named JOHN BROWN was arrested on Wednesday, charged with perjury committed on the 11th inst., at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It appears that on that day, one THOMAS BAKER was arrested on a charge of bastardy, and that BROWN appeared in Court and offered himself as bail for the accused. When questioned, he swore that he owned the house and lot No. 161 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, and that being deemed satisfactory, he was accepted. It subsequently appeared that he did not own that property and never had owned it, and that Mr. GEO. A. ARMOUR, of No. 320 Bowery, owned it, and had done so for 10 years. The accused was promptly committed to prison to answer a charge of perjury.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—MARGARET GREEN, an Irish woman, was Wednesday arrested, charged with stealing a carpet bag, containing clothing and a gold watch, from the house of Mr. J. J. ROSS, corner of Duane and Hudson streets. The property was owned by Mr. JOHN MCKEOWN, of South Carolina, who left it in the hall of Mr. ROSS' house, whence it was stolen by the prisoner. On her arrest, the property, with the exception of the watch, was found in her possession. The watch she had pawned to a confederate, but it was recovered. The accused was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

FOUND DEAD.—A Mrs. STEWART was found dead on Thursday morning, in bed, at her residence, corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE RIOT OF THE 10TH OF JUNE.—EUGENE SULLIVAN, a fighting man, residing at No. 40 Madison-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer RAMPE, of the 16th Ward Police, charged with a felonious assault upon the police, on the 10th of June last, during the riot at the City Hall. During the riot SULLIVAN was a member of the Metropolitan Police, and was charged with officers in endeavoring to rescue [illegible]. While engaged, SULLIVAN, as is alleged, pursued a limited pistol at him and threatened to shoot him. The officer, undaunted by the threat, confined up to the fellow and knocked the pistol out of his hand. Previous to this, the same day, he had threatened the officer's life and the latter policy

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are those of unusual size, elaborate finish, absolute accuracy of form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced by means of

AN IMMENSE CAMERA,

one of the largest in the world; a few minutes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. BRADY has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the country,

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

of whom now embellish this Gallery. In addition to the Imperial Mammoth's, his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing

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may obtain copies of any size, colored and finished as perfectly as if taken from life. Duplicate copies are readily produced at a moderate cost.

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desirous of interchanging portraits will receive especial attention

ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES

Photographed on liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VISITORS

in New-York are especially solicited to pay the Gallery a visit. They will find it a repository of Portraits including those of most of the distinguished men in the country. The

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is offered to those who desire portraits at a moderate price. It is made instantaneously, and may be completed and delivered in a few minutes. The

AMBROTYPE

is made at both Mr. BRADY'S Galleries—No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon, and No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton street. The lower Gallery will be found conveniently accessible by business men and persons at down-town hotels.

STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal theatres and hotels.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company,

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Persons about to procure lightning rods should investigate the subject with a view of getting the rods best adapted to the purpose. The subscribers do not employ peddlers or agents to solicit orders, but are always ready to impart information upon the matter to those who may call at their office, No. 119 Nassau street.

The undersigned have had great experience, and they do not know of any instance of the failure of their lightning rods to afford complete protection from lightning.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life; Choice of Pursuits, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 50 cents; Muslin, 75 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most superb programme of entertainment is announced at this house for this evening, for the benefit of the *demoiselle* of the establishment, Miss ADELAIDE PERRY. C. W. TAYLOR'S new local drama, "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," COOM'S "Karmel the Scout," and "Paddy the Piper," are the pieces. New dances by Miss PERRY, new songs by the Female Serenaders and German Glee Club, new feats of posturing by the DURIVE BROTHERS. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX, and all the excellent Company appearing

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Havana *Diario* remarking on the sudden popularity of this perfume in the United States says: "Our Northern neighbors are for once behind the age; the Cubanos and South Americans knew and appreciated the article 15 years ago." Sold by D. S. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 30 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHURCH MUSIC.—A fine independent soprano singer would like a situation in some church in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, at a moderate salary, [illegible] moving to Brooklyn; has received $300 salary; can furnish a fine second voice if desired. Address or call on JARVIS & Co., No. 118 William-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

ACCIDENT.—SOPHIE HOUPER and JOHN BROWN, employed at work painting cornice upon a house in the city of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, fell, and were severely injured.—HOUPER probably fatally.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE CLAIMING TO BE A JUSTICE OF A BENEVOLENCE.—On Tuesday night last, while Officer HASKELL, of the Flush Precinct, Brooklyn, was passing through Tillary-street, he came across a man much intoxicated, who staggered up to him and inquired the way to a certain avenue. Officer HASKELL told him that the avenue was in New-York. "Where am I, then?" he asked. "You are in Brooklyn, and I will show you the right avenue," and he was conveyed to the Station-house. When brought before Captain SMITH he begged hard to be let off, and claimed that he was Justice FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of the Marine Court, New-York. Captain SMITH said that there was no alternative for him if he was President of the United States—he should perform his duty, and so the gentleman was locked up in a cell, where he remained until Wednesday morning. He was then taken before Justice GOSWELL and fined $11 06. This he refused to pay, and was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment for one day. The Clerk of the Court took the distinguished prisoner in charge and left the Court-room. As he returned in a very short time, it is surmised that the prisoner escaped, and is supposed now to be at large somewhere in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY.—A daring burglary was committed on Wednesday evening last, on the premises of a Mrs. PEIOR, on the main street in Elizabethtown. The burglars entered the store and finding the valuables secured in an iron safe, blowed off the lock without alarming any one, and thereupon, they robbed the safe of two or three hundred dollars. One of the rascals must have been severely injured by the explosion, for blood was traced from the premises through several streets, and at last through a garden and over a fence to the railroad track. It is supposed that the burglars then took the "owl train" and came to this City.

GIRLS GONE TO SEA.—Two girls about 18 years of age, who have been employed in the Confectionery and Fruit Store of Mr. CAFFERY, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, eloped yesterday morning. They purchased suits of male attire to fit themselves the day previously, pretending that it was for lads "in the country" of about their size. They also had their hair cut short off. It is believed that they left with the Captain of a schooner, with whom they were somewhat acquainted. The schooner sailed yesterday.

GAS IN RAILROAD CARS.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company has successfully tried the experiment of lighting a car by gas. The experiment was tried on a car of a Newark train from Jersey City on Wednesday night, and last night one of the cars of the train to Philadelphia was lighted in the same manner. The gas is taken from the pipes of the Gas Light Company and pressed into an apparatus to which machinery is attached which affords force to make the gas flow steadily for several hours.

HOBOKEN.—Those firemen of Hoboken who sustain the Chief of the Department in his rivalry with the Chairman of the Common Council Committee on Fire and Water, held an indignation meeting at the Town Hall, on Wednesday night. They passed resolutions and made speeches in his support, and appointed a Committee to draft resolutions in favor of legislative action, severing the dependence of the Fire Department upon the Council.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WEBSTER fell off a loaded cart in York-street, yesterday, and was run over and badly injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

RUN OVER.—A little girl was run over by an omnibus in Montgomery-street, on Wednesday evening, and had an arm and a leg fractured.

Marine Items.

THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The correspondent of the *New Orleans Picayune*, writing from Liverpool, says:

"I learn on authority that cannot be denied, that the *Persia*, on her last trip to this port, was condemned—having thirteen feet of water in her hold, and two of her compartments filled with water. The remaining compartments were all that saved the vessel from being wrecked; but the passengers were kept in blessed ignorance of any such fact. On the arrival of the steamer she was immediately placed upon the dry dock—fenced entirely in from the public gaze, and completely encased in a new suit of iron; iron plates of an inch in thickness, together with knees of enormous size, were also used in strengthening the vessel on the inside, and many other repairs undergone before she was fit for sea. This and state of affairs is the result of forcing and straining the ship, in the hopes of gaining a few hours in the run, and the lives of hundreds of innocent travelers are jeopardised to effect it! This is a melancholy admission, but the fact of the steamer (almost a new vessel) being knocked to pieces so soon is an ample confirmation of its truth.

"The reports current for a year past in the United States with reference to the *Scotia*, (a vessel intended to beat the *Persia*, and said to have been nearly completed,) are wholly destitute of foundation, as I understand the keel of the vessel has not even been laid."

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOALS.—The Bremen bark *Crocis*, at San Francisco, July 10, reports that in the passage from Calcutta, on the 7th of June, in the North Pacific, fell in with a cluster of rocks not laid down in any of the charts, although they had the latest. In the middle they are only a few feet above water, and at each end rose a sharp rock about fifty feet: the sea was breaking on them very high, they say. By good observations and good chronometer we made them in lat. 31 50 N., and long. 199 56 E. On the same afternoon passed an island laid down on the chart as doubtful, its position on the chart is nearly correct by my calculation, although we were too far off to ascertain positively.

Minnesota.

There is some prospect that the two fractions of the Minnesota Convention for framing a State Constitution will soon agree upon a "plan of union." The following resolutions, which were originally offered in the Democratic branch of the Convention and voted down in that body by three majority, were afterwards adopted by the Republican branch, and it was thought would yet be assented to by the Democrats:

Whereas, The persons who were elected by the people of this Territory to represent them in a Constitutional Convention, having met at this Capitol on the day appointed by law for such meeting, and having disagreed upon some immaterial questions which arose in the course of forming a temporary organization, separated, and formed two distinct Conventions, in numbers nearly equal, and are now forming two separate and distinct Conventions to be presented to the people; and whereas proceedings so extraordinary in their character will have a tendency to injure the reputation of our people, to lessen the confidence of the other States in their integrity, stability, and position, and place us in a false position before the world; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention, to confer with a Committee of an equal number, if appointed, of the duly elected members of that portion of them who are acting separately from us; and that it shall be the duty of such Committee to consider and agree upon, if practicable, and report some plan by which the two bodies can unite upon a single Constitution to be submitted to the people.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—A young man in Mercer County, Pa., named DAVIS has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

He imagines himself to be a second DAN RICE, engaged in getting up a circus. On the 6th inst. he caught a snake, which he took to Bell's schoolhouse, in the neighborhood, where, he says, he had a grand performance; after getting through which, he swept the house, and broke all the windows with the broomstick. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. WILLIAM CURRY, a mile or two from town, in the absence of the family, and destroyed nearly everything in the house. He says he went there "to have some fun;" broke a gun, with the barrel of which he smashed the crockery, dishes, glassware and windows; took to pieces a clock and two watches, grinding up the works in a cider press. It then struck him that the ground where the house stood would be an admirable location for a circus; whereupon he built a fire on the floor, and it was soon in flames, from which he narrowly escaped by jumping from a window, cutting his arms and hands in getting out, and leaving a broadcloth coat, which the heat induced him to throw off, a prey to the flames. Considering the hour appropriate performers in his new circus, he upset several hives, and undertook to put sleigh bells on the insects, in which "performance" he was very badly stung. When the neighbors came running to the fire, they found him under a shade-tree, congratulating himself that this was the "best performance he had had yet—it brought the largest audience!" The house was entirely destroyed, and the poor lunatic secured and taken to Mercer jail.

THE AFRICAN SUGAR CANE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Acting Commissioner of Patents received recently a letter from Mr. WRAY, dated Pocotaligo, South Carolina. Mr. WRAY states that Gov. HAMMOND has planted a large quantity of African sugar cane, (Imphee,) last spring to the amount of two acres, (Imphee,) last spring to the amount of two acres, but they have had them in large [illegible] and I think that it is a perfect jungle. He had last seen the cane for a good many days, but at the date of his letter it was burning hot, and he expected the Imphee would head off well and make a good crop. Two sugar mills were ready—one large mill working by steam, (40 horse power, Mr. WRAY had taken up some time before) and two horse in diameter and one cane that measured two inches in diameter and fourteen feet in height. This cane was remarkably sweet to the taste. Two Chinese sugar canes also appear to do as well in South Carolina as the Imphee.—*Washington Union.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...August 20

$11,000 Missouri 6s, b.	73	400	Erie Railroad		20¾
10,000 do.	60	73¾	400	do.	20¾
7,000 R. T. Coal R. 6s	60		200	do.	20¾
5,000 Erie R. Bds. '71	70		100	do.	20¾
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. Bds.	90		100	do.	20
5,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	93		100	do.	20¾
1,000 Hd Riv. R. Con.	93		100	do.	20¾
5,000 Harl. R. 1st mt.	75		200	do.	20¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90		200	do.	20¾
7,000 T. H. & Alb. 2d M.	83		200	do.	20¾
2,000 do.	83		100	do.	20¾
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	49		50	do.	20¾
7,000 do.	49		100	do.	20¾
200 Cle. & P. R. R.	50		100	do.	20¾
30 Mechanics' Bank	116¾		400	Reading R. R.	59¾
50 Park Bank	102		100	do.	59
15 National Bank	111		500	do.	59¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	70		100	do.	59¾
100 do.	72		100	do.	59¾
100 do.	72		200	do.	59¾
200 do.	72		50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93¾
200 do.	74		100	do.	93¾
200 do.	73		25	Hud. Riv. R. R.	79¾
150 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	48¾		200	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	19
5 do.	49		275	do.	20¾
8 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	114¾		100	do.	20 27½
100 do.	114		200	do.	20 20¾
100 do.	115		100	do.	20 20
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	15		50	do.	20 20¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R'd.	93		50	do.	20 20¾
150 do.	93	78	100	M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk.	65
50 do.	93	78	15	do.	66
100 do.	93	78¾	150	do.	67
20 do.	93	78	300	Ill. Cen. R. R.	113¾
400 do.	93	77¾	0/6	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	40 23
200 do.	93	77¾	400	do.	40 21¾
2 do.	93	78¾	200	do.	40 22
100 do.	93	78	100	do.	40 22
100 do.	93	77¾	900	do.	40 23¾
200 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	89		6	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	91¾
50 do.	93	80¾	23	do.	94¾
100 do.	93	80¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41¾
200 La C. & M. R. R.	93		2200	do.	41
100 do.	93		200	do.	40 41
50 do.	93	77¾	400	do.	40 41¾
100 do.	93	77¾	100	do.	40 42
200 do.	93	77¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. add. 96¾
6,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. add. 65
7 shares St. Nicholas Bank 96
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank 96¾
50 shares Chatham Bank 70¾@71
5 shares Shoe and Leather Bank 119
10 shares Bank Commerce 104¾
40 shares St. Marks Fire Insurance Co. 101¾
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Co. 94½
40 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co. 104

SECOND BOARD.

$3,450 Mo. 6s, c.	73	200	Erie Railroad		20¾
5,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. Bs.	49	100	do.		20
10 Park Bank of Commerce	106¾	25	Gal. & Chi. Rd.		93¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	15	100	Chi. & Ill. Is. R. Bds		90
200 do.	15	50	Mich. Central S.		79¾
100 do.	15	50	Mil. & Miss. R.		48¾
7 N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	50	do.		48 48¾
200 do.	77¾	250	La Cros. & M. R.		27
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	23	100	do.		27
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	41¾	50	do.		30 30¾
100 do.	41¾	20	Mich. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.		67¾
10 do.	42	400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		20¾
200 do.	42	140	do.		20¾
900 do.	42	100	Reading R'd.		59¾
100 do.	42¾	100	do.		59¾

MONDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The private business letters by the *Arabia* are quite cheerful, both from England and France. The abundant crops in France afford great satisfaction to financial as well as political circles in Paris, where the tendency is to firmness in the Funds and to cheaper Discounts. The premium on Gold, however, continues about ¼ ₱ cent. The Australian and West India arrivals in England had checked the demand for Bullion on the Bank. A London postscript quotes Consols a fraction higher than the newspaper report.

Our own Money Market, to-day, is active in particular quarters, but not generally so. The Stock Brokers are doing a comparatively moderate business. The inquiry for demand loans is mainly on the hypothecation of mercantile paper, too long for bank discount, and on negotiations for out of town parties, contractors, railway companies, &c. The Discount Brokers are placing 3 to 4 months strictly prime paper, select names, at 9 ₱ cent., and lists of bills, indorsed by first-rate parties, at 10 ₱ cent. Second choice or fair names go at 12@14 ₱ cent. Exchange is steady, without activity for the French steamer on Saturday. As far as known the Specie shipment will be a moderate one. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $149,981; paid out $171,975; balance at the close $12,285,974.

The Stock Exchange is somewhat active to-day, and the speculators a little more equally divided than earlier in the week. At the Second Board, there was a steady tone in the dealings at much the same prices as yesterday. The low figure for Michigan Southern has brought in some outside orders for cash, and a further improvement of 1 ₱ cent. was established on the common, and 4½ ₱ cent. on the guaranteed shares. Reading and Erie left off at Wednesday's rates. The Bears are disposed to run out contracts in New-York Central, the transfers of which reopen next Monday; and also on some of the higher priced Western Roads. Of the latter, Rock Island advanced 2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, and Illinois Central was steady; Galena 88 ₱ cent., and Michigan Central 73¾ ₱ cent. Toledo fluctuated 41¾@41@42¾@42@42½. LaCrosse fell suddenly to 27¾ ₱ cent., and Pittsburg declined to 82 ₱ cent. The La Crosse Land Grant Bonds were done as low as 89¾ ₱ cent. Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT, of OLYPHANT & SONS, was made a Director of the Michigan Southern, in place of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, who, on account of other engagements, made his resignation immediate.

A London banking house, interested in the American business, writes as follows by the *Arabia*:

"The absence of any regulations at the Stock Board of New-York, framed so as to check, as far as possible, reckless competition and dishonest collusion, or fictitious sales and quotations, still attracts attention. As regards Railroad Bonds and Shares in particular, much greater confidence in the security of such property would be felt if it were the general practice with Railroad Companies to establish and maintain a continuous credit, independent of the directors, and also to publish, half-yearly, such audited accounts, making their last or prior object to the approval of the respective shareholders, duly convened for the purpose."

Mr. E. E. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American Stocks, writes to his English constituents as follows, in regard to Western lands and the Illinois Central Road:

"A little more than 16 months ago, these Bonds stood above par; but, since that period, the [illegible] of the operations of the Illinois Central Railroad has become every month [illegible], and the credit and position of the whole State is truly shaken. We have recently had a good deal to say [illegible] of the bulk about the great speculation in lands in some of the Western States; but it is certain that the land policy of the Illinois Central Railroad has very materially aided in placing the credit of Illinois in the very highest rank."

A correspondent in the interior of the State sends us the following in regard to the Buffalo and Corning Road, recently foreclosed:

We understand that the Trustees of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company are about organizing a new Company, by purchasing the railroad from Attica to Dalzell, eighty miles in length, now owned and run by the New-York Central, and by connecting it with the Buffalo, New-York City, and Erie Railroad [illegible] Company, representing by two millions of bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the whole property, by $60,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, and 4,500 shares of stock of $100, or $450,000—making in all $3,000,000, or about $31,000 per mile of the cost of the whole road. Of the First Mortgage Bonds, $1,200,000 are to be set apart to be exchanged for the principal and interest of your bond, secured by the first mortgage in the late Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company, and in addition you are to receive not less than 30 per cent. in the capital stock of the new Company. Of the remainder of the First Mortgage Bonds, $600,000, and the $600,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, and $300,000 of the new stock, are to be used for the purchase of the thirty-four miles of road leading from Attica to Dunkirk, and the depots and freight houses in Buffalo, including all the property secured by the first mortgage on the road, or purchased under the foreclosure of the second mortgage, as previously set forth in the proposed agreement. The balance of said First Mortgage Bonds are to be reserved for the use of the Company. Several of the largest bondholders, who, by their assistance, we have been able to judge of its advantages, have already signed the agreement. The undersigned have done the same for their interests, and invite your immediate attention and decision for your portion."

The new Company have already elected a President in General W. TIPPIT, Esq., and the road will go into operation very soon.

We hear to-day that the Consolidation between the two sections of the Lake Shore Road, from Chicago to Milwaukee, heretofore known as the Chicago and Milwaukee Company and the Wisconsin Lake Shore Company, has at length been perfected on terms mutually satisfactory and advantageous. The funded and other indebtedness of each company is assumed by the consolidated association, and we learn, (though unofficially,) that the Chicago Section will represent about half a million of capital more than the upper or Milwaukee Section.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on and after 1st of September prox.

The tolls received upon the Canals of this State for the second week in August, and from the opening of navigation, were as follows:

	Second week in August.	Total to August 15.
1847		$1,578,000
1848	70,000	1,541,994
1849	65,433	1,462,899
1850	62,655	1,404,827
1851	93,704	1,792,131
1852	66,997	1,815,681
1853	85,947	1,957,899
1854	77,470	1,413,981
1855	75,713	1,253,915
1856	94,169	1,776,899
1857	76,150	936,656

Railroad Stock Issues.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An evening paper remarked a few days since that "A Railroad Company abstractly has no more right to issue any stock except upon subscriptions, than it has to pick the pockets of the regular Stockholders of the difference in the value of their stock before and after its dilution." We suppose this sentence to mean that the entire capital stock of Railroads should be based on cash subscriptions—and before being issued, should be paid for in cash 4½ per. The print referred to does not go quite so far as to say that there are any legal obligations on the part of requiring the formality of a cash subscription and payment as a preliminary condition to such issue—but seems to lay down his very broad proposition on moral and equitable grounds. If we are right, it is not claimed by that print that Railroad Charters require any such subscriptions except (we may remark) when the Company is first about to be organized. In that event the Charters and general laws applicable to Railroad Companies, require as a general rule that a certain amount of stock, in proportion to the capital, shall be subscribed for and a certain cash per centage be paid thereon. When this is done, the Company becomes an organized corporate body, and has a legal existence, and possesses all needful powers and capacities for business purposes. This corporate body becomes the owner of all the franchises, rights, real and personal property and unissued capital stock of the Company. It is a proposition beyond cavil that all the railroads of the country have acted upon the foregoing principles in their organization, and subsequent movements. They never supposed that any cash subscriptions for stock were necessary after the organization of the Company, but that the issuing of stock was under the control of the Board of Directors as one of their inherent powers, the same as letting contracts and buying iron for building the road, and making bargains for rolling stock, &c., and if railroad companies have been doing wrong in all these particulars, it has been a very general error, for all have done so. In a majority of cases, where a contract has been let for building the whole or a section of road, the Companies have agreed to pay, and the contractors have agreed to receive a certain stipulated amount of stock, in part payment of the contract; the residue being paid, perhaps, in money or in bonds of the Company, or both. So, also, where Companies have been obliged to borrow money in the progress in their work, the Board of Directors have deemed it their right and privilege to issue from time to time, such amounts of stock as might be necessary to pledge with capitalists as collateral to such loans, and this has been the almost universal custom, and the right, and in fact the expediency of doing so has never been questioned, until the paper in question has seen proper to take a different view of the case. And, because, in one instance perhaps, this power has been injudiciously used, the whole thing is going to be condemned as a financial measure. Nay more, it is threatened that such issues of stock will be shown up as illegal exercises of power and authority. But mere declamation will not do in this instance. Let the clause of the statute be shown wherein such issues of stock are illegal. This is the very point and gist of the controversy. For if it cannot be shown to be illegal, then the exercise of the power is as clearly legal as any other implied and inherent power within the scope and purview of the objects of the incorporation.

We pronounce the position taken—that a cash subscription and pre-payment at par as a prerequisite for the legal issues of rail road stock after a company is organized, is not only absurd—but what is more, it is mischievous. It is calculated to alarm the weak-minded and timid, to prevent capitalists from advancing money to aid in carrying forward these great enterprises, and generally to cast doubt, distrust and suspicion over railroad securities.

We assert that the power and control over their stock issues which the Board of Directors undoubtedly possess as inherent powers within the limits and amounts of their chartered capital, are wise, judicious and salutary provisions of law. They are better than if cash subscriptions and prepayments were required—because the railroad system has been, and will continue to be, more fully developed under the former than under the latter system. The temptation to squander the means of the Company is less, where the Directors have control of the stock, than if they had the amount thereof on hand in ready money. The bonds of the various Companies have been more ready of sale, and have brought more by reason of their having an option for converting them into stock than otherwise, and unless the Directors have the power herein claimed, these convertible clauses fall to the ground—because they are not based on a cash subscription at par. They have claimed and exercised the privilege of letting contracts for building the lines of road, and paying therefor in stock, in whole or in part; buying rolling stock, or other material, and paying in like manner, and under this judicious policy the rail